



All Databases

PubMed

Nucleotide

Protein

Genome

Structure

OMIM

PMC

Journals

Book

Search PubMed



for

Go

Clear

☒ Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

Limits: Publication Date from 1999 to 1999

Display Abstract



Show

20



Sort by



Send to



About Entrez

Text Version

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation Matcher

Batch Citation Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI (Cubby)

Related Resources

Order Documents

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

☐ 1: Diabetes Care. 1993 Feb;16(2):445-9.

Related Articles, Links

## Plasma C3d levels and ischemic heart disease in type II diabetes.

**Figueredo A, Ibarra JL, Bagazgoitia J, Rodriguez A, Molino AM, Fernandez-Cruz A, Patino R.**

Department of Internal Medicine III, Hospital Universitario de San Carlos, Madrid, Spain.

**OBJECTIVE--**To test the hypothesis that the complement system may be activated in patients with type II diabetes and CAD. **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS--**The plasma C3d concentration was measured in 106 type II diabetic patients and 25 nondiabetic control subjects. The patient group was subdivided according to AER, and the groups were adjusted for age, sex, and known duration of diabetes. For the assignment to a given subgroup, normoalbuminuria was defined as AER < 15 microns/min, microalbuminuria as AER 16-250 micrograms/min, and macroalbuminuria as AER > 250 micrograms/min. The presence or absence of coronary disease was assessed through clinical examination, ECG, and coronary angiography. An RIA system was used for measurement of urinary albumin levels, and the plasma C3d concentrations were measured by ELISA. **RESULTS--**Within each of the AER-defined subgroups, the plasma C3d levels were significantly higher in patients with IHD than in those without. Thus, in the normoalbuminuric group, plasma C3d levels were 16.3 AU/ml (95% CI 13.9-19) in patients with IHD vs. 11.6 AU/ml (95% CI 10.5-12.7) in those without ( $P < 0.001$ ). The corresponding data for the microalbuminuric and macroalbuminuric groups were 21.8 (95% CI 18.1-26.3) vs. 13.6 (95% CI 12.3-15.1) and 31.6 (95% CI 24.9-40) vs. 17.5 (13.6-22.6) AU/ml ( $P < 0.01$ ), respectively. Patients with IHD also had significantly higher plasma C3d levels than normal control subjects, regardless of AER subgroup. A multiple logistic regression analysis demonstrated an association between the plasma C3d concentration and IHD and AER. **CONCLUSIONS--**Activation of the complement system may play a role in the development of macrovascular disease in type II diabetes.

2132.108  
Examiner  
copy  
reference  
#3

PMID: 8432215 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

---

Display  ☐ Show  ☐ Sort by  ☐ Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)  
[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)  
Department of Health & Human Services  
[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)

May 2 2005 17:45:08